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WITH this issue the AGRICULTURAL STUDENT completes the first year of its existence. Were we disposed to recount its achievements, a few lines would suffice. We are not disposed to be reminiscent, neither is it clear that the indulgent STUDENT readers care to review the past. Pleasant indeed have been the associations of the corps; its labors, therefore, have not been altogether arduous, certainly not altogether unprofitable, and one thing at least, we have received more experience than credit. We have stood steadfast to the great object of furnishing a medium of information between the University and the farmers of the State. The AGRICULTURAL STUDENT will continue to be published. To those interested in it, the editorial corps promises faithful and careful service; to the subscribers a paper worth all it costs. It is to be the exponent of agricultural education, in a fuller sense than heretofore, and so will be as good as it can be made; no

better. If that sort of a paper can live, the AGRICULTURAL STUDENT will not die.

ANOTHER commencement will soon be here and another class will soon leave the halls of O. S. U., never to enter them again as students. The class of '95 will soon say farewell to the gaiety and carelessness of college life and enter upon the stern realities of a combat with the cold and unfeeling world. The recollections of college days may occasionally bring pangs of remorse when some lost opportunity is brought to mind, but on the whole the time spent in study and recreation while at college will always be regarded as the pleasantest and most profitable period of one's life. What now remains for the members of the class of '95 to do, is to make use of the many words of valuable advice so kindly given by their instructors, and to endeavor by all means to make their lives an honor to themselves and the institution whose diploma they hold.

THE members and friends of the Agricultural Department are to be congratulated that O. S. U. is coming to exert such a wide influence over the agricultural interests of this State. Our professors are constantly sought after to speak before farmers' institutes and other agricultural gatherings. The tendency of this must be to extend scientific methods in agriculture, an object which is certainly one to be sought as to the surest means of fostering this foremost of American industries.

"NOBLESSE OBLIGE" is a good motto; and it ought to apply to all who are marked out from their fellow-men by their possession of more than ordinary power.

In America, since there is no aristocracy, it ought to apply to the aristocracy of wealth. It is not entirely due to one's own efforts that he becomes the possessor of more wealth than is needed for his comfort or that

of his family. He, in a great measure, owes much to the society in which he lives and is a member. The best way to discharge this debt to society is to use the surplus in a way which will benefit that society and assure for others the security and freedom to pursue chosen ends which he has enjoyed.

There is nothing more essential to the welfare of society than its educational institutions; therefore the best possible way to invest surplus wealth is to endow educational institutions. And outside of the consideration of duty, there is no surer way to good will and admiration of the present and succeeding generations. The names of Peter Cooper, Russell Sage, Cornell, Rockefeller and Stanford, will always be held in high estimation by their countrymen, not because they made large fortunes, but because they used a part of their wealth to further the noblest aims of humanity—that of education. The name of Emerson McMillin will always be esteemed by our University for his erection and equipment of an astronomical observatory. These gifts to O. S. U., came from a New Yorker, and have we not an Ohio man who is as generous? Can we not hope that more will begin to take an interest in public education? It would be a disgrace to Ohio if she can not produce her Stanford, her Rockefeller, or her Cornell.

WE have heard much this year about factions, and organizations, and Makio's, etc., in connection with University students' affairs. Where does it all arise and what significance has it? In all cases it is manufactured—not a production that is a genuine and good article, but a most wretched caricature. For, while this state may be largely indefinable, it must be tested by its fruits. It may arise from a generous emulation, but it will develop into malicious vandalism. It destroys college spirit, and instead of making the student an enthusiast it makes him a boor. This state of

affairs is never consistent with courtesy and always spoils the flavor of true college and social life. This nondescript ebullition of spiteful activity which makes braggarts; which is forever trying to make our college life a perpetual Donnybrook Fair; which makes men forget to be gentle and women forget to be gracious; which has neither merit to commend it, nor wit to excuse it; this miserable condition of evil has marred college affairs and peace long enough, and hurt us not a little in other ways, and before it is too strong for us, we ought to arise and smite it such a blow that in will never be able to raise its malignant head again while even a manly man or a womanly woman seeks larger aims and better life within the walls of O. S. U.

THE article appearing in the *Summit County Republican*, and answered in the same paper by Professor Hunt, was written rather through hatred to the Ohio State University than through ignorance. The writer certainly could not have been sincere in what he wrote, for he was thoroughly posted regarding other matters, but there was not one iota of truth in what he said about the Agricultural Department. We believe it was the intent of the writer of that anonymous article to do as much injury to the University as he could; possibly some will be deluded by his slashing attack, and if they are, all they need to do is just to inquire a little and find out the true state of affairs for themselves. To the farmer boys, who have read the article, and not knowing the real truth, and are led to believe it, we wish to say, just come up and you will very soon find out that Ohio has an Agricultural College that she is not ashamed of, and that the Agricultural Department is one of the most potent factors in educating the farming people and endeavoring to make their chosen and glorious profession the grandest on earth.

A Circular of Information.

Those who wish to learn the facts regarding the Schools of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine in the Ohio State University, should send for a circular or pamphlet just published, which contains full and complete information. The Ohio State University belongs to the people of the State, and in its technical and practical departments is furnishing an opportunity for a kind of education and learning not given elsewhere in Ohio.

Special attention is called to the announcements in this circular of the *Free Scholarships*. The *Short Course in Agriculture*, especially arranged for those who can spend only one, or at most, two years, at the University; and the new *Course in Dairying*, which gives instruction in the science and art of butter and cheese making.

No young man or woman who expects to engage in any branch of agriculture or horticulture, including stock-raising, dairying, gardening, fruit culture, floriculture, veterinary medicine, etc., can afford to miss the opportunity here offered by the schools named above, which have been established and are now supported by the generosity of the State and national government.

The circular describes the equipment, courses of study, necessary preparation for admission, expenses, etc. It also contains a catalogue of the students in the various courses in agriculture and veterinary medicine.

It will be sent free upon application. Address,

WM. R. LAZENBY,
Sec'y School of Agr., Columbus, O.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Columbus Horticultural Society.

This well known society has passed the first half century of its existence and is in a flourishing condition.

The committee on organization contained some well known names, among which may be mentioned Joseph Sullivant, Samuel Medary, and M. B. Bateham.

On the 26th of September, 1845, the society, which was then holding regular meetings, gave its first public exhibition, at which there was a fine display of fruits and flowers.

At the last meeting of the society, held May 25th, it was unanimously decided that the fiftieth anniversary be appropriately celebrated by a special meeting, to be held some time during the month of June.

It is expected that at this meeting a full and complete history of the society will be presented by some of the oldest living members, and that a sketch of a "Half Century's Progress in Horticulture" will also be one of the features.

It is the intention to invite delegates from the different Horticultural Societies of the State, and a general good time is confidently looked for.

AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.**Is the Ohio State University Doing its Duty?**

An anonymous article appearing in the *Summit County Republican*, claiming that the Ohio State University has been practically closed to agriculture and the mechanic arts, has been replied by Thomas F. Hunt, Professor of Agriculture of the University, in the following:

COLUMBUS, O., May 27, 1895.

Editor of the Summit County Republican:

My attention has recently been called to an article printed anonymously in your issue of May 2d regarding the Ohio State University. The burden of this article is to the effect that agriculture and the mechanic arts occupied an inferior place in the curriculum in this institution. As head of the department of agriculture of the University I would heartily applaud any discussion which tends to increase the efficiency of the department, but such an article as appeared in your columns will, if unrepudiated, do more to prevent students from entering it than the thousands of

dollars which the Board of Trustees expend annually to provide for this instruction can do to attract them. Believing that you would not wish to do injustice to a State institution in which every reader of your paper is interested, I wish to be allowed to state a few facts in regard to the importance of agriculture and mechanic arts in this institution.

To begin with, the increase in the number of students in the School of Agriculture of the University, given in the table below, not only proves that agricultural students do attend this institution, but that they are doing so in rapidly increasing numbers:

	Students in School of Agri- culture.	In Colleg- iate De- partment except School of Agricul- ture.	In Pre- paratory Dep't.	In Law School.	Total students.
1883-84	2	137	213	.....	355
1884-85	3	150	146	.....	299
1885-86	18	172	133	.....	323
1886-87	27	167	141	.....	335
1887-88	27	169	148	.....	342
1888-89	30	201	165	.....	396
1889-90	26	232	165	.....	325
1890-91	31	281	181	.....	193
1891-92	40	386	187	55	668
1892-93	47	480	200	67	794
1893-94	71	572	90	58	800
1894-95	90	605	50	65	810

With regard to the practical "closing of the agricultural and mechanical departments" is given an analysis of the students of the latest catalogue, which is sent you under separate cover that you may verify the statements made. A copy will also be sent to any one of your readers without charge upon application to the President of the University.

The University is divided into three departments—the Collegiate Department, the Law Department and the Preparatory Department. The Preparatory Department contained this year fifty students; the Law Department sixty-five and the Collegiate Department 695 students. The undergraduate students of the Collegiate Department number 669. The Col-

legiate Department of the University consists of six schools, namely, the Schools of Agriculture, Arts and Philosophy, Engineering, Pharmacy and Science. "Those branches of learning related to agriculture," as provided for by the land grant act of 1862 are taught in the Schools of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine. The School of Agriculture contains ninety and Veterinary Medicine sixteen students. "Those branches of learning related to the mechanic arts," as provided for in the same act, are taught in the School of Engineering, which numbers 262 students. The School of Pharmacy contains forty-six and that of Science thirty-nine students. The former certainly cannot be called classical, and the latter is the legitimate outgrowth of the land grant act of 1862 rather than of the classical college of former days. The School of Arts and Philosophy contains the classical and literary course, and numbers 226 students. It will thus be seen that of the 810 students of the University less than 300 are in the classical and professional courses. It is worthy of note that, of the 226 students in the School of Arts and Philosophy, ninety-seven are young ladies. The total number of ladies in the University being 118. Comparing the young men in the Collegiate Department of the University there are nearly as many in the Schools in Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine and nearly twice as many in Engineering as there are in the classical and literary courses.

Regarding the statement that no alumni of the University are engaged in agricultural lines, of the fourteen alumni of the School of Agriculture seven are farming or gardening; six are connected with Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations and one is a missionary. Several other alumni of the University are farmers and ten are practicing and teaching veterinary medicine. It is to be regretted that so small a per cent. of the students who enter the School of

Agriculture complete the four years' course and thus become alumni of the University. The work of the School of Agriculture is not, however, fairly represented by the number of its graduates, for a large number of the students attend one or two years and obtain in this time much of the technical instruction. For example, during the past three years the students of the second year of the short course have numbered twenty-nine. Twelve have since pursued the advance work in the School of Agriculture and twelve are believed to be farming. Again, of the thirteen students who took the special course in dairying last winter at least ten are now engaged in dairy or creamery work.

The contemptuous reference to the department of agriculture as the "Hayseed Department" is an insult alike to the department and the students in it, and is without provocation. There is not a more democratic body of young men anywhere than a body of college students.

Men in colleges are not classified according to the course of study they are taking but according to their ability and good fellowship, whether in the class-room, the society hall, or on the athletic field. The agricultural students take a prominent part in the literary, Christian, athletic and other organizations of the University, and probably in proportion to the number of students take fully their share of college honors. The Senior Class selected an agricultural student to deliver the Arbor Day oration, and another senior agricultural student is circulation manager of the oldest college paper. The secretary and treasurer of the Athletic Association is an agricultural student. Agricultural students hold prominent places in the military organization. In addition to these things the agricultural students have founded and published a paper devoted to agricultural education which reflects great credit upon them for their enterprising and business ability.

The above facts are given for the purpose of correcting the erroneous statements and impressions conveyed by the article of your issue of May 2d, and not for the purpose of drawing comparisons between the several departments of the University. Neither is it thought that the University as a whole, nor any of its departments, has reached perfection; but in recent years, through the hearty co-operation of the citizens of the State and the support of the legislature, the institution has been making rapid advancement. It has certainly become one of the great educational institutions of the central west, and seems destined to become a much greater educational force, and as long as the present policy of the Board of Trustees is pursued we may rest assured that agriculture and mechanic arts will hold an honorable place.

Judging Small Fruits.

It has been proposed that the Horticultural Department of the Ohio State University judge samples of fruit, flowers and vegetables raised in Ohio, so that it might be known under what conditions the best specimens are grown, and who produces them.

It has been decided to begin this work upon a small scale the present season, and we shall be glad to receive samples (not less than one-half quart) of strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries. These will be judged according to an accepted scale of points including size, form, flavor, color, firmness, keeping quality, etc. The samples will be judged as soon as received and careful records of each made. The records will be published from time to time in the agricultural papers. The name of the grower, kind of soil and method of cultivation should accompany each sample.

We earnestly invite the co-operation of the amateur as well as the professional small fruit growers of the State. Address, WM. R. LAZENBY, Columbus, O.

**Thomas Forsythe Hunt, M. Sc.,
Professor of Agriculture.**

Was born January 1, 1862, at Ridott, Ill. He received his early education in a public school and was prepared for college in the Freeport High School. He entered the University of Illinois in the fall of 1880, and graduated from the same institution four years later with the degree of B. Sc.



During the years 1885-6 he acted as assistant to the Illinois State Entomologist. While in this position he wrote a bibliography of the insects injurious to corn in a series of miscellaneous essays. From this he was called to be assistant in Agriculture in the University of Illinois, and remained in this capacity two years.

From 1888 until 1891 he was Assistant Agriculturist to the Agricultural Experiment Station of Illinois. During this time he wrote a series of articles called Farm Papers, and several Experiment Station bulletins. From this position he was called to the professorship of agriculture in the Pennsylvania State College, and served there but one year, when he was called to a similar position at Ohio State University. He assumed his duties here in January, 1892. Since the short time that he has been connected with the O. S. U., his department has advanced very rapidly in its development, and there is no question that the Agricultural Department is now one of the best developed of any such department in any American college.

The results that he has accomplished and is accomplishing bespeak

of his qualifications and ability as a man of exceptional business and educational worth. His ability is not only appreciated in this State but others as well. During the past year a very flattering call was extended him by the University of Illinois, to the position of Professor of Agriculture there, but, though at less salary, he preferred to remain here, and his preferment met with the entire approval of all.

A little work on Soils and Crops, of which Prof. Hunt is one of the authors, is rapidly being adopted in many colleges as a text-book.

Besides his duties as professor he is director of the University farm, and superintendant of the grounds. It is greatly due to him that the grounds here are in such an inviting condition.

Ohio State Grange at O. S. U.

THE following letter, which is self-explanatory, has been received by the committee on securing a meeting of Ohio State Grange at O. S. U. in 1896:

GROVEPORT, May 1, 1895.

MR. F. P. STUMP:—

Dear Sir and Bro.—As Secretary of the Franklin County Pomona Grange, I am authorized to report to you the following resolutions adopted at its last meeting held in Winchester, O., on April 17, 1895:

Resolved, That the Franklin County Pomona Grange heartily endorse the action of the Agricultural Students' Club of the Ohio State University, in their endeavor to secure the meeting of the Ohio State Grange in 1896 at the University.

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the patrons of Franklin County that we co-operate with the Students' Club to secure and welcome the Ohio State Grange to the Capital County in 1896.

And be it further resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to act in unison with the committee from the Students' Club.

The following committee was ap-

pointed: E. A. Peters, of Hamilton Grange, Groveport; A. R. Smith, of Madison Grange, C. Winchester; Chas. Shover, of Borrors Grange, Borrors Corners; F. P. Dill, of Blenden Grange, Westerville; R. J. Tussing, State Deputy, Franklin County.

I shall be pleased to hear from you at any time in regard to this matter.

Fraternally,

E. A. PETERS.

It is only fair to add that everything seems to be coming our way. Let all work to make this meeting a grand success in every way. Great good can be done by this meeting.

MEMBER OF COMMITTEE.

Consoy, Ohio.

Agriculture In Common Schools.

IN a private letter to an alumnus of O. S. U., Director Chas. E. Thorne, of the Ohio Experiment Station, says: "I have for several years been urging farmers in my institute talks, to establish township high schools on the basis of agricultural teaching. In these high schools preference would be given to the natural sciences instead of the dead languages. They would have chemical laboratories and small experiment grounds, or at least facilities for pot experimentation. But the trouble is that the people think the schools will cost something, and half a dozen people in a township will spend two or three hundred dollars a year apiece for four or five or six years for educating a son or a daughter away from home rather than join hands and cut off two or three years of that time and give him or her a better education at home. If from your agricultural course (at O. S. U.) you would send out young men who would go into the country and show the people what might be done in this way, you would accomplish a great work. The people do not know what they want. They have been taught so long to think that the old-fashioned classical education was the only education, that they look with distrust on everything else. Look back upon the his-

tory of O. S. U. Their excuse, years ago, for their neglect of agriculture, was that the people did not call for the agricultural education—which was true—but when the University people provided the education and made it practical notice the surprise."

"Take your own * * * neighborhood. Why should not you be able to go into that neighborhood, gather around you a group of young people and fairly enthuse them in the study of the underlying principles of soil fertilization, animal nutrition and the preparation of human food? Some day we shall have such schools as this, but the beginning must be made by the teacher, not the student: 'Shall the boy be wiser than the man?'"

These words from Director Thorne have the right ring. Nothing can be plainer than the duty of O. S. U. to lead and not follow in all matters pertaining to agricultural educational progress, not within the University only, but beyond to the very boundaries of the State. It is acknowledged by all who have given this matter careful attention, that the first great difficulty in carrying out the work is the securing and the making of a sufficient number of competent teachers.

The Ohio State Grange, at its last session, demanded that the legislature fix the requirements of teachers in the rural common schools so as to include the sciences underlying the arts of agriculture and horticulture and their practical application thereto. The resolution also contained a strong hint that a vast deal of preparation is necessary before the ultimate instructions can be properly carried out. It behooves the University of the State to place itself in position to further this preparation in every way possible. The Alumni of the School of Agriculture of O. S. U., are anxious to see their alma mater take a position as a true and aggressive leader in agricultural thought, action and education. They do not believe in waiting until commanded in tones of thunder before taking a stand and

making preparation for work along new lines of progress. The AGRICULTURAL STUDENT has heretofore pointed out the great desirability of having the ex-students and alumni of the School of Agriculture introduce, each in his own neighborhood, gratuitously if necessary (perhaps probably so), agricultural instruction into the rural common schools, and, if there be any, into the township high schools. This is one great way to make public sentiment of the right kind on this important question.

Director Thome, after speaking very highly of the Agricultural Student Union and its proposed work, and with warm praise of the Association of Agricultural Students and its work, especially hopefully of its work in many lines in the *future*, thus closes his letter: "But all of the ways in which your work may be made to tell upon Ohio's Agriculture, I believe that of carrying the teaching of natural science as related to agriculture to the very door of the farmer will do the greatest good, and that with judicious effort on the part of you who are now working together, this work may be begun."

As we said before, "the times are ripe for this work; let us each one do his part, and let us see that our *alma mater* is not a dead weight, a clog upon our fellow farmers, but let us make her as she should be, their guiding star."

When to Cut Corn for Fodder.

Since corn silage has taken such a prominent part in dairying there has been much discussion as to the proper time to cut corn to get the greatest feeding value from it. The results of chemical analysis show that the dry matter of a plant continues to in-

crease until the plant is ripe. One experiment has been made in which the fodder was fed to milch cows. In this experiment the lot of cows fed the corn fodder which was medium mature, or when the kernels had begun to dent, produced the most butter fat.

This experiment is of great economic importance, in that corn fodder has so much in common with corn silage that what is true of one is practically true of the other.

Last fall at our dairy the same test was made, and it is expected to be made this coming fall. It is a part of a thesis of the Dairy Chief.

For our experiment there was cut, at three stages of ripening, plats of corn of equal area. Each plat contained four-tenths of an acre. The early cut corn fodder was cut and shocked September 1, 1894. The husks were all alive and there were three or four dead leaves on each stalk. The most of the kernels were in the roasting-ear stage.

The medium mature corn fodder was cut and shocked September 15 and 18, 1894. Most of the leaves had begun to turn, the husks were all dead and the kernels had begun to dent.

The late cut corn fodder was cut and shocked September 29, 1894. The husks and leaves were all dead or dried, and the kernels were mostly hard. It was in good condition to be cut for ear corn.

To get the feeding value of these three areas of corn, they were fed to cows. The object being to determine how to treat a piece of growing corn to get the greatest feeding value out of it. The corn fodder (stalks and ears), were hauled to the barn from the shock as fast as needed for feed-

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STARKEY'S SHOE HOUSE.

Guarantee that you are getting goods any cheaper? Some Shoe Dealers are offering a Discount of 10 Per Cent. to

ing. The fodder was cut up with a tornado ensilage cutter.

For the feeding experiment twelve cows were selected. After the preliminary feeding for two weeks they were arranged in three lots in such a way that the butter-fat-producing-powers of the three lots would be practically the same for each lot. Each cow received, per day, four pounds of grain feed and all the corn fodder she would eat. In the regular experiment the grain feed was the same that it was in the preliminary experiment. One lot was fed early cut corn fodder, the other medium mature and the other late cut corn fodder.

The weight of each cow's milk was carefully kept and composite samples were taken from which the per cent. of butter fat was obtained.

The following table is a summary of the feeding record for each lot. The lots are designated as early, medium and late. These names signify the degree of ripeness of the fodder that the respective lots received:

LOT.	CORN FODDER.				Grain feed Eaten.	Total food Eaten.
	Fed.	Left.	Eaten.	Per Cent Eaten		
Early	2110	259.2	1850.8	87.7	288	2138.8
Medium	2583	305.5	2277.5	88	328	2605.5
Late	2847	310.1	2536.9	89.1	322	2850.9

The above table shows that the lot fed on the late cut fodder had more pounds fed to them, the medium mature the next, while the early cut fodder had the least. Of the food fed the per cent. eaten is greatest for the late cut fodder and least for the early. It might be said that if the same ratio would hold out, one acre of the early cut fodder with the above amount of grain feed would keep one cow for 180 days; the medium, 205 days, and the late 201 days.

The following table has the products of the three lots, and represent

the amount each lot produced when fed its four-tenths of an acre of corn fodder:

LOT.	Milk, Pounds.	Per Cent. Butter Fat.	Butter Fat, Pounds.	Pounds Food Eaten per lb. Butter Fat.	Gain in Live Weights.
Early	1581.3	3.64	57.56	37.99	104
Medium	1722.8	4.17	71.91	36.34	89
Late	1659.5	4.06	67.30	42.68	71

Valuing the butter fat at twenty-five cents per pound, the gain in live weight at four cents per pound, we will get the following table for an acre of corn fodder:

LOT.	Butter Fat, Value Dollars.	Gain Live Weight Dollars.	Total Product Dollars.
Early	\$35 97	\$10 40	\$46 37
Medium	44 94	8 92	53 86
Late	42 06	7 12	49 18

THIS season of athletics has been one of the most successful at Ohio State University. Much of this success was due to the able and efficient management of the affairs by the Board of Directors. Too much credit cannot be given the Board, and it has the appreciation of the entire student body.

MR. W. D. GIBBS has resigned his position as foreman of the University farm, and has accepted a position in the Division of Agricultural Soils, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. During the short stay of Mr. Gibbs at O. S. U. he has made many lasting friends, and his departure is regretted by all who have had the good fortune of knowing him. One of the Seniors has been selected to take his place.

EACH of the different schools of the University are preparing a complete circular catalogue for the use of the departments. The aim of these circulars is to give all information de-

sired by prospective students and persons interested in the University. Every boy or girl can have one or all of these circulars free, and can find out all about the Ohio State University by sending his or her name to Prof. W. R. Lazenby. Each of the circulars describes the equipment, courses of study, expenses and all just such information that a person desirous of attending college is anxious to know.

Eighteenth Annual Commencement.

PROGRAMME.

All appointments are for standard time, and all exercises except the Baccalaureate Address will be held on the University grounds.

Sunday, June 9, 2:30 P. M.—Fourth anniversary of the Christian Association and the King's Daughters; 7:30 P. M.—Baccalaureate address, President Scott, Second Presbyterian Church.

Monday, June 10, Class Day, Sunrise.—Ivy planting; 2:30 P. M.—Literary exercises.

Tuesday, June 11, 9:30 A. M.—Business meeting of the alumni; 2:30 P. M.—Exercises commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the University; 8:00 P. M.—Reception tendered by the alumni to the Trustees, Faculty and guests of the University.

Wednesday, June 12, Commencement Day, 9:00 A. M.—Address: Governor William McKinley; address: President Scott; conferring of degrees: 12:30 P. M.—commencement luncheon.

TRY...



For Your Next Suit.

